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AFGHANISTAN. 7 Nov.—Pakistan protest and allegations (*see Pakistan*).

11 Nov.—Pakistan accusation of violation of air space (*see Pakistan*).

ALGERIA. 8 Nov.—French forces, in an action against rebels in the department of Oran, killed forty-five and captured nineteen.

9 Nov.—Terrorists burned down five farms in eastern Algeria between Guelma and Souk Ahras.

10 Nov.—A number of terrorists escaped from the civil prison at Constantine. They included Ben Boulaid ben Mostepha who had been recently condemned to death as one of the principal instigators of the Aurés rebellion.

ARAB LEAGUE. 14 Nov.—**Buraimi Dispute.** The Arab League political committee, meeting in Cairo, supported Saudi Arabia's proposal for a return to arbitration of the Buraimi oasis dispute, and called on Britain to withdraw troops from the area.

Arab League reaction to Eden proposal (*see Lebanon*).

16 Nov.—The political committee adopted a resolution pledging support to the Emirate of Oman 'against the dangers threatening her'. Arab League officials said that the decision was the result of a letter sent by the Imam Ghaleb ben Aly of Oman to the Saudi Arabian Government complaining that he was being subjected to pressure by the Sultan of Muscat and Oman who was bound by treaty to Britain.

ARGENTINA. 3 Nov.—**Trade Liberalization.** The Minister of Trade, Dr Bunge, said that the Government would seek the greatest possible liberalization of international trade through private firms. I.A.P.I., the Government buying and selling agency, would be liquidated.

4 Nov.—**Admiral Teisaire.** It was announced that a naval court of honour had sentenced Rear-Admiral Teisaire, the former Vice-President and head of the Peronista Party, to be deprived of his rank and of the right to wear uniform.

9 Nov.—**Army Minister.** It was officially announced that General Leon Bengoa, Minister of the Army, had resigned, and that Colonel Ossorio Arana had been promoted brigadier-general and appointed Minister in his place. It was understood that General Bengoa had been accused by Army officers of weakness in 'de-Peronizing' the Army.

10 Nov.—Dr Juan Carlos Goyeneche, Secretary for the press and cultural activities, resigned. He had been criticized by Radicals and Socialists as not representing the spirit of the revolution of liberation.

12 Nov.—President Lonardi issued a message to the Argentine people in which he said that 'the deposed dictator' (General Perón) had unquestionably had at one time the support of a great part of the nation and that it was not possible to describe all those who had supported him 'disinterestedly and in good faith' as 'unpatriotic or partisans of tyranny'. The great majority of the people must be allowed to take part unrestrictedly in civic life, and excessive zeal must not be allowed to

create a gulf between forces which sincerely took part in the revolution.

Dr Eduardo Busso, Minister of the Interior and Justice, was replaced by Dr Luis Maria de Pablo Pardo as Minister of the Interior, and Dr Bernardo Velar de Irigoyen as Minister of Justice. The two latter were regarded as Catholic Nationalists.

13 Nov.—New President. It was announced that the armed forces had accepted the resignation of General Lonardi, the provisional President, and that General Pedro Aramburu, Chief of the General Staff, had been appointed to succeed him. [It was later disclosed that the President had in fact been deposed and deprived of his liberty and taken under military escort to the Presidential summer residence.]

General Aramburu said, after taking the oath, that his aim would be to restore the democracy inherited from the war of independence. He would choose as his collaborators men of irreproachable antecedents. The interests of the working classes would be defended, and the disastrous economic situation solved.

The Press Secretariat issued a statement saying that General Lonardi was under the influence of extremist totalitarian groups whose ideas were incompatible with the democratic convictions of the revolution of the liberation.

Revolutionary Junta. General Aramburu, the new provisional President, issued a decree creating a 'revolutionary junta' comprising himself and the Ministers of the three services—General Aranda (War), Admiral Hartung (Navy), and Vice-Commodore Abraham (Air). The junta would sign decrees and collaborate in the task of government.

Dr Goyeneche, the former Secretary for the Press who resigned on 10 November, was arrested. It was officially stated that he had refused to appear before an investigating committee to explain the receipt in 1948 of a sum of money.

14 Nov.—A number of new Ministers were appointed including: Dr Luis A. Podesta Costa (Foreign Ministry); Senor Mendiondo (Public Works); Dr Blanco (Treasury), and Dr Llamazares (Trade). Dr Busso, whose removal had precipitated the crisis, was reappointed Minister of the Interior and *ad interim* Justice.

The Government ordered the house arrest of General Lonardi and his Minister of Transport, General Uranga, both of whom had issued statements saying they had been dismissed and had not resigned.

Twenty-one generals and eight other officers were put on the retired list.

Fighting between rival factions broke out in Rosario; it was quelled by troops.

The General Confederation of Labour issued orders for a general strike as from midnight.

15 Nov.—The general strike was only partially effective although there were widespread stoppages.

AUSTRIA. 16 Nov.—Germany. Herr von Brentano, Federal German Foreign Minister, arrived in Vienna on a three-day state visit.

Austria (*continued*)

Dr Sokolovsky. Dr Alfred Sokolovsky, former chief interpreter of the Vienna city administration, returned to Vienna following his release by the Soviet Government (*see No. 1, p. 43*).

BELGIUM. 14 Nov.—Belgian-west German talks on frontier rectification (*see Germany*).

BRAZIL. 8 Nov.—Señor Luz became acting President in place of Dr Filho who was ill.

11 Nov.—General Lott, Minister of War, resigned as a protest against the Government's refusal to take action against a senior Army officer who had publicly urged a *coup d'état* to annul the results of the presidential elections. General Alvaro de Castro was nominated to succeed him.

A few hours later the Army seized control of the country in a *coup* directed by General Lott who issued a proclamation saying that the Army's morale had been damaged by the President's attitude and asking the Navy and Air Force to support his movement. The Ministers for Navy and Air Force however condemned General Lott's action in a declaration which pledged the support of their forces to acting-President Luz. President Luz took refuge in a cruiser. General Castro was arrested with several other military leaders.

Señor Nereu Ramos, president of the Senate, was elected provisional President by the Chamber of Deputies by 185 votes to 72, and the election was subsequently confirmed by the Senate by 44 votes to 19.

12 Nov.—Señor Luz issued a radio message calling on his supporters to abstain from resistance in order to prevent bloodshed. The Air Minister distributed copies of the message to Air Force units and ordered them to follow the instructions.

13 Nov.—Señor Luz returned to Rio aboard the cruiser in which he had taken refuge.

BULGARIA. 10 Nov.—Military Service. Sofia Radio announced that the term of military service would be reduced to two years from 1 May 1956.

BURMA. 3 Nov.—Burmese-Soviet statement and agreement (*see U.S.S.R.*).

CANADA. 6 Nov.—Canadian aid to India (*see India*).

CHINA. 6 Nov.—Entry of Chinese troops into Indian territory (*see India*).

Japan. Peking Radio announced that China was ready to repatriate 134 more Japanese, four of them war criminals.

9 Nov.—Withdrawal of troops from Indian territory (*see India*).

11 Nov.—Indian denial of frontier incursion (*see India*).

CYPRUS. 7 Nov.—Eoka. The army announced that an operation in the northern mountain ranges east of Kyrenia had led to the discovery of six Eoka camp sites and the acquisition of much valuable information concerning Eoka organization, equipment, and tactics.

10 Nov.—Archbishop Makarios' talks with Greek Ministers (*see Greece*).

13 Nov.—Two British soldiers were wounded by terrorists in Famagusta.

Rioting Cypriot detainees in Kyrenia Castle broke down their doors. They had to be brought under control by troops and police with the use of tear gas.

14 Nov.—A time bomb exploded in a British launch in dock at Famagusta, damaging the boat and injuring a petty officer.

A number of detainees in Kyrenia Castle again broke out of their rooms and created a disturbance. The reason for the disorder was the rejection of an appeal against a death sentence.

Schoolchildren in Nicosia also created disturbances and damage in protest against the rejection of the appeal. At Vouni, a village in central Cyprus, several soldiers were injured by stoning. British troops were also stoned at Trimithi and Karimi and at Pedoulas.

15 Nov.—The Governor ordered the temporary closing of a school in Nicosia whose pupils had been prominent in recent disorders.

School children in Lefkoniko who had gone on strike broke into a Government office where they burnt documents and into the courtroom where they destroyed furniture.

16 Nov.—The Governor announced in a broadcast that the British Colonial Secretary had approved a comprehensive programme of economic and social development to cost about £38 m. Plans for an efficient police force would be put into effect as a matter of urgency, and this must be a first charge on revenues.

Strikes of school children continued in several towns. Security forces were stoned in Paphos and Famagusta.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 12 Nov.—German Prisoners. It was announced that the Government had decided to release 1,437 Germans serving sentences for war crimes.

Propaganda Balloons. The Government protested in a Note to the United States against the balloon-borne leaflet campaign organized by Radio Free Europe from west German territory over the past eighteen months. The Note said that the balloons were a menace to air navigation and also carried high explosives dangerous to life.

15 Nov.—Negotiations with Syria for supply of arms (*see Syria*).

EGYPT. 3 Nov.—Israeli Frontier Action (*see Israel*).

The Army claimed that 200 Israelis had been killed and a number taken prisoner in a successful counter-attack at El-Sabha in the Auja demilitarized zone. (The claim was denied by Israel, and was without foundation except that Egyptian positions in Egyptian territory were re-occupied without hindrance after the withdrawal of the Israelis.)

Egypt (continued)

Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, said that the Israeli attack at El Sabha was 'an excellent demonstration of the genuineness of Mr Ben Gurion's peace talks offer. . . His statement was clearly intended to deceive world opinion. . .'

Buraiimi Dispute. Colonel Nasser condemned the occupation of the Buraimi oasis and, in a telegram to King Saud, assured Saudi Arabia of Egypt's support against 'the aggressors'.

4 Nov.—British appeal for restraint (*see Great Britain*).

Israeli report of frontier incident (*see Israel*).

5 Nov.—U.S. representations to Egypt and Israel (*see United States*).

An Egyptian official claimed that the army had driven off an Israeli force which had penetrated a mile inside Egyptian-held territory in the Khan Yunis area of the Gaza strip.

7 Nov.—Great Britain. The Foreign Minister, Dr Mahmoud Fawzi, discussed with the British Ambassador, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, the proposals of Mr Hammarskjöld for easing tension in the El Auja area. It was their second meeting within forty-eight hours.

Egyptian military mission in Indonesia (*see Indonesia*).

8 Nov.—Frontier Clash. A clash between Egyptian and Israeli forces occurred at the extreme eastern end of the frontier near the Gulf of Akaba. Egyptian sources claimed that the Israeli forces crossed the frontier at Ras el Naqb, five miles from Elath, and were engaged by Egyptian troops who killed four Israeli and wounded eight. One Egyptian was wounded (*see also Israel*).

9 Nov.—Trade Restrictions. It was learnt that the Government was imposing severe restrictions on imports of consumer goods in order to redress the adverse trade balance.

East Germany. The head of the east German Foreign Trade Department announced in Cairo a new agreement with Egypt extending the barter agreement of 1953. He added that east Germany had offered Egypt economic and technical assistance in building the High Dam at Assouan.

Sir Anthony Eden's proposal for Arab-Israeli settlement (*see Great Britain*).

U.S. statement on supply of arms (*see United States*).

10 Nov.—General Burns, head of the U.N. truce supervisory organization, arrived in Cairo for talks on easing Egyptian-Israeli border tension.

U.S. warning to Egypt and Israel (*see United States*).

Gulf of Akaba: Agreement with Britain. An agreement with Britain on the regulation of shipping movements in the Gulf of Akaba was announced. It provided that ships proposing to enter the Gulf from the north would be required as before to notify the Egyptian authorities when they passed through the canal and to submit to quarantine inspection (i.e. a search for illegal cargoes for Israel). Ships from the south up the Red Sea would inform the Jordan authorities at least four days in advance. Their application would be cleared by Jordan officials who would notify Egypt.

12 Nov.—Resumption of French arms shipments (*see France*).

13 Nov.—Israeli report of border incident (*see Israel*).

14 Nov.—Arab League discussion of Buraimi dispute (*see Arab League*).

16 Nov.—Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, said that the United States Government, while fully aware of Israel's military superiority over the Arabs, was continuing to give her arms, which could only mean a deliberate attempt by the United States to maintain Israel's superiority. In view of the obvious danger, Egypt's only course was to receive further supplies of arms.

Egyptian warning to United States against supply of arms to Israel, and approval of Eden proposal (*see United States*).

ETHIOPIA. 4 Nov.—New Constitution. The Emperor Haile Selassie promulgated the new constitution. It guaranteed freedom of speech and of the press, and granted universal suffrage with direct elections by secret ballot. The Emperor retained supreme direction of foreign relations and also of all internal affairs as head of State.

FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

3 Nov.—The Soviet proposals for an all-German council were criticized by the three western Foreign Ministers who pointed out that they failed to comply with the directive from the Heads of Government, in particular the instruction to link German unification with European security and to base German reunification on free elections.

4 Nov.—Mr Dulles said that the Soviet Union had not submitted any proposals on German reunification by means of free elections, and he appealed to the Soviet Government to relinquish 'this rigid and unresponsive position'.

Mr Macmillan urged the importance of proceeding quickly to free elections for Germany under the Eden plan. He denied Soviet allegations about the remilitarization of west Germany, pointing out that the Federal Republic still had no armed forces at all while in the east 100,000 Germans were under arms. He ended his speech by asking Mr Molotov directly whether he agreed that Germany should be reunited as soon as possible, that the four Powers had a duty to see free elections carried out, and that it would be desirable for a democratic all-German Government to be set up which could enter into peace treaty negotiations.

Mr Molotov said that the question of free elections was of 'subordinate significance'. The first question was that of European security. He asked why the western Powers should talk of unification only on condition that Germany must enter N.A.T.O. and why should the West not provide effective guarantees for Germany's neighbours against German aggression.

Western Proposal for German Elections. Mr Dulles, on the joint initiative of the British, French, United States, and Federal German Governments, tabled proposals for the holding of free and secret elections 'throughout Germany during September 1956', to elect a

Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers (*continued*)

National Assembly which would draft the Constitution for a reunified Germany and form a Government. Under the proposals, a four-Power commission would be appointed to prepare, in consultation with German experts, an electoral law containing safeguards and arrangements for supervision to ensure the freedom of the elections. The commission would report to the four Powers by January 1956.

Mr Molotov again proposed that representatives of east and west Germany should be invited to attend when the western and other proposals were discussed.

5 Nov.—East German Statement. Herr Handke, head of the east German observer delegation, issued a statement rejecting the proposal for all-German elections in September 1956 which he described as an attempt to extend the Paris agreements to the whole of Germany. The east German Government, he said, had often called for free elections, but the position had changed after the ratification of the Paris agreements. The western proposal ignored the aim of the conference to set up a peaceful democratic Germany.

8 Nov.—Mr Macmillan, replying to objections of Mr Molotov to the western security proposals, said (1) that there was no question of imposing remilitarization on Germany and it was possible that the united Germany would choose to remain unarmed; (2) that the membership of the proposed security treaty should be a matter for negotiation, and the west certainly believed that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and also Germany's western neighbours should join; (3) the proposals for common action to meet aggression by Germany covered the danger that Germany might break the agreement and form a military grouping; (4) the western Powers had never taken the line that there could be no treaty until a reunified Germany joined N.A.T.O.; they were ready to sign a treaty concurrently with the signature of an agreement on unification by means of the Eden plan; it would enter into force in conjunction with unification and would be brought into effect by stages to be determined by common consent; the U.S.S.R. would thus obtain certain benefits under the treaty before Germany made her free choice; (4) members of N.A.T.O. and Western European Union who had suffered as much as Russia at the hands of Germany could be relied on to exercise their rights to prevent any revival of German militarism.

Mr Molotov, in a long speech, said the object of the western security proposals still seemed to him to be the remilitarization of Germany and its inclusion in a military bloc directed against Russia and her friends. The western Powers had not taken into account the views of the east German Government. The Russian treaty with east Germany could not be violated. Proposals for free elections ignored actual conditions in Germany. Such elections would settle the question of whether Germany was going to be peaceful or militaristic and the time was not ripe for this. They would also lead to the violation of the legitimate interests of the east German workers. A solution could only come through a gradual *rapprochement* of the two Germanys and common agreement between them. This would take time, and in the meantime Mr Molotov urged

the setting up of the proposed all-German council to co-ordinate activities.

9 Nov.—Mr Macmillan described Mr Molotov's refusal to accept free elections throughout Germany as amounting to a repudiation of the directive, and he commented that the loyal carrying out of the directives was what the west meant by 'the Geneva spirit'. He did not see how discussion of item 1 could be usefully continued, and this would gravely affect the spirit in which items 2 and 3 would be approached.

Mr Dulles said that the Soviet position, if persisted in, would perpetuate conditions endangering the people of Europe and would strike a crippling blow at the possibility of developing relations of confidence with the Soviet Union. He spoke of the cruelty and injustice of continuing the division of Germany, pointing out that the anguish of this was demonstrated by the fact that 2,704,680 Germans had fled into west Germany at the cost of great sacrifice and risk. During the month of October there were 32,874 refugees. His Government considered that the Soviet refusal to discuss German reunification seriously involved a grave breach of the agreement of the heads of Government and had largely shattered such confidence as was born at the summit conference.

M. Pinay said it was clear that Russia's alleged fears of militarism were only a cloak for a policy based on political considerations. He asked how could an all-German council 'bring together' two Germanys, one of which wanted free elections while the other was represented by delegates who were hated by their people?

Mr Molotov said that the subject of security had priority over free elections which was not the only point in the directive, and he declared that the western security proposals were unsatisfactory and the Soviet proposals had not been properly considered.

New Soviet Security Proposals. Upon Mr Macmillan proposing the adjournment of item 1, Mr Molotov put forward new proposals. These were (1) a reduction of, say 50 per cent, in the number of foreign troops in Germany, and reduction in the total strength of the forces of the four Powers by the number of troops withdrawn; (2) limitation of the armed units in east and west Germany; (3) a non-aggression pact between N.A.T.O. and Western European Union on the one hand and the Warsaw pact countries on the other.

10 Nov.—Disarmament. The Foreign Ministers turned to the second item on the agenda—disarmament.

Western Proposals. The western Ministers tabled a document proposing (1) a prompt agreement to put into early operation the Eisenhower plan for an exchange of military blueprints and aerial inspection and the Bulganin plan for the establishment of control posts at key-points; and (2) an exchange of information on military budgets as suggested by M. Faure in July.

Soviet Proposals. Mr Molotov tabled Soviet proposals, similar to those of 10 May, calling for (1) an overall reduction to between 1 m. and 1.5 m. in the forces of the United States, Russia, and China; to

Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers (*continued*)

650,000 for Britain and France; and to between 150,000 and 200,000 for all other States, to be agreed at an international conference; (2) the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons following the putting into effect of three-quarters of the reductions in conventional weapons; and (3) an undertaking by the four Powers not to use nuclear weapons except for defence against aggression after a decision by the Security Council, and to discontinue atomic and hydrogen weapon tests.

The document said that 'effective international control' for implementation of disarmament measures and the prohibition of atomic weapons should be established. It also recommended for consideration at a later stage the Eisenhower proposal for aerial photography and for a U.S.-Russian exchange of military information; the Eden proposal for inspection and control of forces along a belt on either side of the east-west dividing line; and the French proposal for financial control over disarmament and the allocation of released resources for peaceful purposes.

During discussion Mr Molotov suggested that rather than embark on endless discussion of control of disarmament, the Ministers should issue an immediate ban on the use of atomic weapons. He said the Soviet Government could not accept the Eisenhower proposal for aerial photography and an exchange of military information because it did not contribute to disarmament, did not cover bases outside the United States or the forces of the United States' partners, would be a costly and prolonged operation which would increase suspicion rather than confidence, and because it provided no guarantee against surprise attack. It was willing to consider the proposal, however, if it formed part of a comprehensive plan.

Mr Macmillan emphasized that the U.N. sub-committee had made no progress in resolving the problem of control, and he declared that nuclear disarmament was not 'a realizable goal in our present state of scientific knowledge' and that thermo-nuclear weapons were 'so deadly that the slightest margin of error or deception could be decisive for the fate of nations'. A comprehensive disarmament plan eliminating nuclear weapons and reducing conventional weapons to the level required for police purposes must therefore await 'a vast increase in international trust' and 'signal developments in scientific detection and control'. He urged that in addition to schemes to increase confidence, such as President Eisenhower's, they should aim at achieving 'a balance of forces at reduced levels'.

11 Nov.—Mr Dulles expressed grievous disappointment at Mr Molotov's rejection of President Eisenhower's proposals, but he welcomed as an advance his acceptance of the idea of aerial photography as worthy of consideration at 'the concluding stage' of the implementation of disarmament measures and prohibition of atomic weapons. He said that if agreement could be reached to eliminate or limit nuclear weapons under proper safeguards, the United States would be prepared to agree to corresponding restrictions on the testing of such weapons. Referring to Mr Molotov's suggestion that the four Powers should pledge themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons or not to

use them at all, Mr Dulles said: 'It is basic in the United States policy not to allow its security to be dependent upon promises and agreements which may prove illusory. We had this week a grave disillusionment when we sought fulfilment of the Soviet agreement that Germany should be reunified by free elections.'

Mr Macmillan pointed out that the reduction of Soviet forces by 640,000 only represented 'the belated adoption on a modest scale of the policy long pursued by the western Powers'. He asked Mr Molotov what powers and functions the Soviet Government would allow to the international inspectors who would control any scheme for disarmament.

Mr Molotov said that a discussion of the subject of control could be misleading unless steps were taken to stop the arms race. Mr Macmillan's questions on the powers and functions of the inspectors could be answered in detail in the sub-committee. The impossibility of preventing stockpiling of atomic weapons was generally admitted but the Soviet proposals were based on the hope of disarmament through 'moral condemnation' and practical steps such as the scheme for control posts.

Mr Dulles said that the Soviet proposals were 'a cruel deception'. He drew attention to the contradictions between the new Soviet proposals which stated that 'effective international control shall be established' and those of 10 May which stated that there were 'no adequate means of control and any agreement would be dangerous, as certain to lull the vigilance of the peoples'.

14 Nov.—East-West Contacts. Mr Macmillan told the conference that he had read the account of the proceedings of the committee on East-West contacts with 'a growing sense of frustration'. Of the seventeen specific points on which the western Powers had suggested that East-West contacts could be improved, five dealt with the removal of barriers, seven with the free exchange of ideas, and five with the exchange of persons. Positive proposals had been made on such things as censorship, radio jamming, the exchange and sale of books, newspapers, and films, and on the encouragement of private tourism. No satisfactory response had been received from the Soviets on any of these or other suggestions. Soviet officials had tried to avoid discussion on any subject except trade, and on this they were interested only in the removal of strategic controls. As for the Soviet proposals set out in the memorandum of 31 October, Mr Macmillan described them as 'the frills with which the Soviet delegation seeks to clothe the nakedness of their ideas on how ordinary, simple, unaffected intercourse between the peoples of the East and West can be made into a reality'.

On the subject of exchange of ideas, Mr Macmillan said that since the Soviets jammed all broadcasts from the B.B.C. to Russia and excluded all literature irrespective of the contents it was impossible to claim that this was done for reasons of censorship—to protect the Russian people from subversion and corruption. He said the biggest impediment to genuine tourism in Russia was the inflated rate at which the rouble was maintained. The cost of living in Moscow was roughly four times that of London as a result. The rouble rate also impeded trade and a proper coverage of Soviet affairs in the British press. He

Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers (*continued*)

greatly regretted the negative result which had emerged from the expert committee's discussion of the problem.

Mr Dulles echoed Mr Macmillan's disappointment. He said that in their approach to peaceful trade the Soviet experts confined themselves to an openly political attack on the western system of security control over the export of a relatively small range of strategic commodities. Such controls were a consequence and not a cause of tension. It was unmistakable that the Soviet Union was basically opposed to developing a high level of trade between East and West.

Mr Molotov said that the Soviet Union did not conceal that it had not granted in the past, and would not grant in the future, such freedom for the exchange of ideas as would mean freedom for war propaganda or 'propaganda imbued with hatred of mankind calling for an atomic attack', or such freedom 'as would lead to the unleashing of the subversive activities of all kinds of dregs of society'. He argued that an increase in trade must precede a development of contacts and said the best prospects lay in bilateral or multilateral agreements on economic and cultural matters as well as tourism. The Western proposals called for changes in Soviet legislation and were thus unwarrantable interference in domestic affairs. The radio stations camouflaged under the name of 'Radio Free Europe' did not serve freedom but 'black reaction', trying to subvert freedom and unleash a new war.

15 Nov.—Mr Molotov put forward a draft document recommending the creation of conditions suitable for peaceful trade, measures to facilitate the free passage of ships through straits and canals of international importance, and measures to facilitate the exchange of books, newspapers, films, and broadcasts in accordance with agreements, either bilateral or multilateral. It also recommended exchanges of exhibitions, cultural, scientific, professional, and sporting exchanges, visits between representatives of industry and agriculture, exchanges between professors and students, and the development of tourism.

Mr Macmillan asked Mr Molotov why, if information centres were spy centres, had the Russian experts stated that they were a suitable subject for bilateral negotiations?

European Security and German Unification. On reverting to item one Mr Molotov urged reconsideration of his proposals for halving the strength of the four Powers' forces in Germany and for the limitation of east and west German units.

The western Ministers replied that security and German unification were linked in their directive. By refusing to discuss unification Mr Molotov had torn up the directive and they were therefore not prepared to discuss his proposals. A similar reply was given when Mr Molotov raised the question of a non-aggression pact between N.A.T.O. and the Warsaw Powers.

The Soviet delegation circulated a draft statement on disarmament. It recommended continued consideration of Russian, American, British, and French proposals on disarmament and contained a declaration that the four Powers would refrain from the use of force among themselves.

Mr Molotov tabled a further draft on item one, listing points on security on which the Communist and Western positions seemed close, including renunciation of force, denial of help to an aggressor, mutual aid against aggression, and establishment of a zone in which special military arrangements would be made.

16 Nov.—The western Ministers refused to discuss Mr Molotov's latest draft on security.

Disarmament. The western Ministers tabled a document proposing that the record of the conference's discussions on disarmament should be transmitted to their representatives on the U.N. sub-committee and that current studies in the different countries of methods of control should be designed to facilitate a settlement of the disarmament problem. The declaration also reaffirmed the 'obligation of their Governments to refrain from the use of force in any manner inconsistent with the U.N. Charter'.

Final Communiqué. The Foreign Ministers adopted a communiqué saying that they had agreed to report the result of their discussions to their respective heads of Government and to recommend that the future course of their discussions should be settled through diplomatic channels.

Final Speeches. Mr Dulles in his final speech said that the Soviet delegation in refusing to comply with the directive and discuss reunification had pointed to alleged obstacles such as the existence of N.A.T.O. and the Western European Union. But it had never said that it would allow reunification if these obstacles were removed. Rather it took the position that it would not allow the east German regime to be subjected to the test of free elections. This refusal had a significance which went far beyond the confines of Germany. 'It high lights, as no words could, the situation throughout eastern Europe.' He realized that conditions in eastern Europe might be such that the Soviet Union feared the contagious effect of free elections in any area it controlled, but it was unfortunate that this was not foreseen by the Soviet Government before it agreed at the highest level to German reunification by free elections. The Soviet attitude at the conference would certainly impair the development of confidence. He hoped that the Soviet Union would sooner or later come to realize that the advantage of better relations with the West was far greater than the local and passing advantages which it could gain at the price of forfeiting the good relations envisaged at the summit conference.

M. Pinay said the Soviet demands for the dissolution of N.A.T.O. and the continued division of Germany were political and had no connection with the organization of security. He remained convinced that a settlement of differences was still possible if mutual understanding could be created, and he suggested that the creation of such understanding should be the main task of the four Powers in the coming months.

Mr Macmillan said he feared they must recognize that instead of taking a step forward, at the best they were locked in stalemate, and at the worst had taken a step backward. What worried him was that the

Four Power Conference of Foreign Ministers (*continued*)

Soviet delegation did not seem to mind the failure. He pointed out that many of the details of the two sides' security proposals were similar: the zone, the system of inspection and control, the limitation of armaments within the zone, the interchange of radar facilities, and all the rest. The Soviet delegation had even modified its original demand for the dissolution of N.A.T.O., saying in their second paper that they were prepared for N.A.T.O. to be provisional. In the light of all this he felt there would be no difficulty in writing a security treaty if the freedom and unity of Germany could be secured.

The division between the western and Soviet points of view, he said, was political, not military or strategic. It was not fear of German military revival or possible accession to N.A.T.O. that prompted Russia to bar the Germans' right to settle their affairs. They seemed to be acting on a principle, 'in our view a wrong and wicked principle'. He felt the Russians really did want pacification and security but they were not prepared to accept the consequences of what they wanted. They could not see that if there were to be a real relaxation of tension then there must be a genuinely new approach to other problems. 'The terrible thing is that the Russian Government fears our friendship more than our enmity.' To achieve disarmament two things were necessary: confidence and controls. Mr Macmillan regretted Mr Molotov's failure to answer his questions about the rights and powers of the international organ. It was not enough to favour inspection and controls in general terms: 'We must agree on what we really mean by these words.' Mr Macmillan refused to believe, however, that the Geneva spirit was extinguished.

Mr Molotov recapitulated the Soviet position on each of the three items, emphasizing that German unity was subordinate to security and declaring that Russia would not allow eastern Germany to be engulfed by a remilitarized western Germany. The Soviet Union would, however, continue to follow with others the path leading to peace and co-operation.

Three-Power Statement on Germany. The three western Foreign Ministers issued a statement saying that the negotiations had failed because of the refusal of the Soviet Government, in spite of the directive of heads of Government, to agree to the reunification of Germany, since that would lead to the liquidation of the east German regime. Soviet counter-proposals would have involved the continued division of Germany as well as the eventual dissolution of the western security system. The three Foreign Ministers were aware that the result of the conference must bring 'a sense of cruel disappointment' to the German people, both east and west of the zonal line, but they believed that the Soviet Government 'will come to recognize that its own self-interest will be served by ending the injustice of a divided Germany', and that 'so long as it persists in withholding unity from the German people, thus perpetuating the division of Europe, there can be no solid security in Europe, nor, indeed, in the world'. The three western Powers would not cease their efforts to end this injustice.

FRANCE. 5 Nov.—Morocco. A statement issued after a meeting of the Council of Ministers announced that Sidi Mohammed ben Yusef would be returning to Morocco soon, and that the French Government would work for the development of Morocco in accordance with the guiding principles drawn up in the letters exchanged between the Sultan and General Catroux in Madagascar at the beginning of September.

The text of the letters exchanged was published. General Catroux's stated that the object of policy would be 'to cultivate by indisputable acts, the principle of Moroccan sovereignty and to lead Morocco to the status of a modern State, free and sovereign, united to France by the permanent links of an interdependence which shall be freely consented to, in the fields of strategy, diplomacy, politics, economics, and culture'.

The Sultan, in his reply, confirmed the 'intangibility' of the presence of the French in the country and the permanence of major French rights and interests, and agreed to accord to those French established in the country a status 'equivalent to the important contribution that they have made and will make to the general well-being of Morocco'.

6 Nov.—Reinstatement of Former Sultan. Sidi Mohammed ben Yusef was reinstated *de jure* sovereign of Morocco at a ceremony in Paris.

8 Nov.—Morocco. El Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, prostrated himself before Sultan ben Yusef and asked his forgiveness which the Sultan granted. The Sultan also received and pardoned a group of other pashas who had conspired to depose him in 1953.

9 Nov.—Morocco. M. Dubois, Prefect of Police in Paris, was appointed to succeed General Boyer de la Tour as Resident-General in Morocco.

Electoral Bill. The Council of the Republic adopted by 227 votes to 60 the Government Bill providing for early elections, but added an amendment providing that the elections be held in single member constituencies with two successive ballots.

The Assembly rejected by a narrow margin the proposal of the Council of the Republic for single member constituencies.

10 Nov.—Handing over of French officers by South Vietnam Government (*see Indo-China*).

11 Nov.—Morocco. The Sultan of Morocco received the Spanish Ambassador in Paris and expressed gratitude to General Franco and the Spanish Government for their fidelity in continuing, throughout his exile, to recognize him as the legitimate Sultan.

12 Nov.—Egypt. It was announced that the Government had decided to resume the deliveries of arms to Egypt which had been suspended two months previously in protest against the hostile tone of Egyptian broadcasts to North Africa.

Electoral Bill. M. Faure received a vote of confidence from the National Assembly by 285 votes to 247 on the adoption of a measure providing for elections in December according to the 1951 electoral system of proportional representation but without inter-party alliances. The Communists supported the Government with the object of ensuring early elections.

France (*continued*)

13 Nov.—Foreign Minister's talks with Federal German Chancellor (*see Germany*).

14 Nov.—**Morocco: Sultan's Message.** Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef issued a message to the Moroccan people in which he spoke of a 'free and independent' Morocco where tolerance and harmony would prevail and all inhabitants would feel safer in their persons, their interests, and their freedom. He appealed for the preservation of law and order on the occasion of his return.

15 Nov.—**Electoral Bill.** The Council of the Republic decided by 231 votes to 50 to reinstate in the Government's electoral Bill its amendment providing for single member constituencies with two successive ballots.

16 Nov.—Return of Sultan to Morocco (*see Morocco*).

GERMANY. 5 Nov.—East German statement on elections (*see Four-Power Conference of Foreign Ministers*).

6 Nov.—**West Germany. War Crime Trial.** It was learned that a court at Heilbronn had acquitted the former Gestapo chief at Danzig, Günther Venediger, of complicity in the murder of four R.A.F. officers on the ground that if he had refused to obey the order he could have expected to be put to death himself, and that a reference back to the Reich security office would not have changed the course of events.

7 Nov.—**Return of Prisoners from Russia.** Professor Oberländer, Federal Minister for Refugees, said that 5,863 prisoners had been returned by Russia to date out of the 9,626 promised. The Government had not yet been informed why no more had arrived since 20 October.

8 Nov.—**Refugees.** The Federal Ministry for Refugees stated that 32,874 refugees from east Germany had arrived in west Berlin and west Germany in October, a higher total than in any month since the first months of 1953. Fifty-six per cent were under twenty-five.

9 Nov.—East German barter agreement with Egypt and offer of help in construction of Assouan dam (*see Egypt*).

10 Nov.—**East Germany.** Herr Willi Stoph, Vice-Premier, was appointed Minister in charge of atomic research.

West Germany. Budget. Herr Schäffer, Federal Finance Minister, told the press that his budget for 1956, which was again a record, would be balanced at 32,576 m. marks. Estimated expenditure was 1,980 m. marks more than in 1955.

West German Army. The first two senior officers of the new army, Generals Speidel and Heusinger, were officially appointed.

11 Nov.—The Federal Minister of the Interior announced that the new army would take over virtually the whole of the frontier police force.

12 Nov.—Officers of the new Army received their commissions from Herr Blank, Minister of Defence, at a ceremony at Ermekeil barracks.

13 Nov.—**The Saar: Franco-German Statement.** M. Pinay, French Foreign Minister, visited Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, for

discussions on the Saar and other matters of common interest. A joint statement said that the cordial atmosphere of the talks had enabled the two statesmen to confirm anew the complete identity of views of the two Governments on all principal international problems. They had agreed to seek, in consultation with the Saar Government in office after the coming elections, a solution of the Saar problem 'which would take into account the essential interests of the two countries, notably on the economic plane'. They would continue their efforts directed at 'a balanced building-up of Europe on the basis of close co-operation between France and the Federal Republic'.

14 Nov.—Belgian-West German Talks. M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, met the Federal Foreign Minister, Herr von Brentano. It was announced afterwards that they had agreed to accelerate rectification of the frontiers in the spirit of the Paris treaties and North Atlantic treaty ties.

16 Nov.—Austria. Herr Von Brentano, Federal Foreign Minister, left for a three-day visit to Austria.

Three-Power statement on Germany (*see Four-Power Conference*).

A spokesman for the Federal Government welcomed the three-Power declaration.

GOA. 14 Nov.—Report of closing of frontier by Indian police (*see Portugal*).

GOLD COAST. 10 Nov.—Two explosions occurred at the home of Dr Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, during a dinner to Ministers and Government officials. They caused slight damage but no casualties.

GREAT BRITAIN. 3 Nov.—Israeli-Arab Tension. The Israeli Ambassador, Mr Elath, called on Mr Nutting, Minister of State, at the Foreign Office at the latter's request. Mr Nutting expressed the Government's grave concern at the Israeli attack in the Auja demilitarized zone on the night of 2 November (*see Israel*), after General Burns's appeal to both sides to refrain from aggressive action and within twenty-four hours of Mr Ben Gurion's speech. In reply the Ambassador said that the Israeli Army's operations had taken place on Israeli territory after Egyptian troops had established themselves in the zone in violation of the armistice agreement and despite repeated requests from General Burns that they should withdraw from the area. The Ambassador stated further that Israel had no aggressive intentions against Egypt and that the moment Egypt fulfilled her obligations under the armistice agreement and complied with General Burns's request to withdraw from Israeli territory, Israel would be satisfied.

4 Nov.—General Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. truce supervision organization in Palestine, who had arrived in London, called on Mr Nutting to discuss the situation there.

Mr Nutting also saw the Egyptian Ambassador to whom he expressed the Government's grave concern and urged Egypt to exercise restraint and to co-operate with General Burns.

Great Britain (*continued*)

The Sudan. The Foreign Office announced that on 29 October the Sudanese Prime Minister had informed the Khartoum press that as some time must elapse before the political parties could explore the possibility of a decision by the existing Parliament on the Sudan's future, the Government would continue on the presumption that the question would be decided by plebiscite along the lines laid down in the agreement.

In view of this decision H.M. Government had informed the Governor-General of the Sudan that it accepted the proposal made by the Sudanese Parliament for a plebiscite and was issuing invitations to the Governments chosen to participate in the international commission to supervise the plebiscite.

7 Nov.—Buraimi Dispute. Mr Macmillan, Foreign Secretary, in a statement in Parliament, said that the situation in the Buraimi oasis had been completely quiet and normal since the reoccupation on 29 October. Evidence obtained as a result of the re-entry of forces had fully justified the British view that the actions and conduct of the Saudi Arabian Government amounted to repudiation of the arbitration agreement. A large sum of money was found in the possession of the Saudi police detachment there, far in excess of anything required for the maintenance of the post, and many documents which came into British possession gave ample confirmation of the British charges. The money had been returned to the Saudi Arabian Government.

8 Nov.—U.S.S.R. The Prime Minister announced in Parliament that the two chairmen of the supreme Soviet had been invited to send a parliamentary delegation to the United Kingdom in July 1956.

9 Nov.—Germany and the Middle East. Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, said the news from Geneva (the Foreign Ministers' conference) was not good. He had three comments to make. First, to attempt to keep Germany divided for a further indefinite period, ten years after the end of the war, added to the dangers in Europe and was no contribution to peace. Secondly, Germany, like any other country, must be free to make her own decision as to her political future by the free voice of her people. She was entitled to free elections and it was indefensible that free elections could not take place because the Communist system must be preserved. Thirdly, the western nations and Soviet Russia could not but recall the experience of past years. Mutual undertakings should therefore be given and taken against any act of aggression in Europe. This was the most effective assurance the west had been able to devise. If it could be improved upon, let other suggestions be made.

Sir Anthony Eden then referred to the 'grave situation' in the Middle East and said that the Soviet Government by their decision to deliver weapons of war had injected a new element of danger in a delicate situation. This act of policy, he said, was obviously not 'an innocent commercial transaction' but 'a move to gain popularity at the expense of the restraint shown by the west'. Its consequences should be clear. Many States would be threatened with submergence in the Communist

empire if they fell victim to these tactics. It was impossible to reconcile this Soviet action with protestations about the Geneva spirit. It had brought a sharp increase of tension with very dangerous possibilities, particularly between Egypt and Israel.

The Prime Minister then paid a warm tribute to the efforts of General Burns, the U.N. Chief of Staff, and said that the Government was giving full diplomatic support to his proposal for a withdrawal from the El Auja demilitarized zone. He gave a warning that any country which rejected counsels of moderation would forfeit the sympathy of Britain and, he believed, every peace-loving country. He urged that the Anglo-American proposals should be re-examined, and said that if an arrangement about boundaries could be accepted 'we, and I believe the United States, and perhaps other Powers also would be prepared to give a formal guarantee to both sides'. They would also offer substantial financial and other help over the tragic problem of refugees. Sir Anthony Eden then urged the Arab countries and Israel to make some compromise in an attempt to bridge the gap between their two positions (based, on the Arab side, on the 1947 and other U.N. resolutions, and, on Israel's side, on the armistice agreement), and he declared that the Government and he personally would gladly do anything to help for the sake of peace.

Buraimi Dispute. A further Note was received from Saudi Arabia on the occupation by Trucial Oman levies of the Buraimi Oasis.

10 Nov.—Israel. The Israeli Embassy issued a statement recalling that, on the withdrawal of the mandatory Power from Palestine, the Arab countries had attacked Israel in order to prevent the enforcement of the U.N. resolutions of 1947. It asserted that the Arab leaders gave their support to the resolutions only after the defeat of their armies by Israel, and it maintained that Israel's title to the territories she had occupied at the end of the war was at least as valid as that by which Egypt occupied part of the Gaza strip not accorded her in the U.N. resolutions, or that by which Jordan annexed territory in 1950 without U.N. authority. The statement reaffirmed that the Israel Government would accept existing armistice lines and would be ready, in negotiations for a general peace settlement, to make minor boundary adjustments to facilitate local problems and to make the line more workable, but Israel rejected any Arab claim to any of the territory held by her. The statement reiterated the offer to meet Arab leaders for discussion of a durable peace.

Agreement with Egypt on shipping in the Gulf of Akaba (*see Egypt*).

Soviet Nuclear Explosions. The Defence Ministry announced that the Soviet Union had recently conducted a further test in their 1955 series of nuclear explosions.

U.S.S.R. Jamming of Broadcasts. Commenting on a protest made by the Russian Dynamo football club through the Soviet Embassy against the failure to provide facilities for a broadcast of their match against Wolverhampton Wanderers on 9 November, the Foreign Office stated that the Soviet authorities had been told that facilities would be granted provided an assurance was given that the B.B.C. commentary

Great Britain (*continued*)

on the match in its Russian service would not be jammed. No reply had so far been received to these representations.

12 Nov.—Saudi Arabian proposal on Buraimi Oasis (*see Saudi Arabia*).

14 Nov.—Yugoslavia. Mr Kardelj, Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, arrived in London on a five-day visit.

15 Nov.—U.S.S.R. A delegation of atomic scientists left for a six-day visit to Russia.

Arab-Israeli Tension. Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister, replying to a suggestion in Parliament that he should propose a United Nations conference charged with seeking a peaceful Arab-Israeli settlement, said that while not against a conference in principle he did not think it would have any success unless the parties had previously shown willingness to compromise. It was for that that the Government were working.

16 Nov.—U.S.S.R. A party of five Soviet scientists arrived for a two weeks' visit.

GREECE. 10 Nov.—Cyprus. The Prime Minister and Foreign Minister had further talks with Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus.

14 Nov.—Schoolchildren attacked cable and wireless installations near Athens, shouting anti-British slogans. They were dispersed by police reinforcements.

Amnesty. Eleven Air Force officers and men who had been sentenced by a court martial earlier in the year for seditious activities, were released from prison under a special law granting them an amnesty. The Minister of Justice said that the amnesty had been granted in view of the emotions aroused which might jeopardize the unity of the people and the armed forces. The Government was not putting in doubt the justice of the verdicts.

HUNGARY. 13 Nov.—Ministerial Change. Budapest Radio announced that Dr Ferenc Erdei, Minister of Agriculture, had been appointed a Deputy Prime Minister, and that Janos Matolcsi, a secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party, had been appointed Minister in his place.

INDIA. 6 Nov.—Canada. On the conclusion of a three-day visit to India, Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced that Canada would finance under the Colombo plan a \$3 m. project to supply diesel generating sets to Indian villages and would contribute \$100,000 to India and Pakistan for flood relief.

Chinese Incursion over Tibet Frontier. It was officially reported that a force of Chinese troops had moved into India across the frontier of Tibet in the district near the mountain of Nanda Devi. The announcement said that the Chinese commander had been requested to withdraw his troops immediately.

7 Nov.—It was announced that Indian troops had been moved up

to the Tibet frontier and had taken up positions opposite the Chinese force.

9 Nov.—It was revealed that the Chinese troops which had crossed the frontier from Tibet had withdrawn. There had been no incidents or casualties.

11 Nov.—China. The Ministry of External Affairs issued a statement denying reports that Chinese troops had occupied a small area of Indian territory near the Tibet frontier and that Indian troops had been moved up opposite their position.

13 Nov.—Memorandum to United Nations on South African racial policy (*see United Nations*).

14 Nov.—Report of closing of Goa frontier by Indian police (*see Portugal*).

INDO-CHINA. 10 Nov.—South Vietnam. The South Vietnam Government handed over to the French military authorities two French officers who had been held by the Saigon police since 21 August.

INDONESIA. 6 Nov.—Reports reached Jakarta of fighting at Ambon between marines and men of the mobile brigade. The report stated that the fighting was eventually ended by other Government forces and the marines had been transferred to Java.

7 Nov.—President Sukarno appointed Colonel Abdul Haris Nasution as Chief of Staff and promoted him to Major-General. He was described as a confirmed anti-Communist.

Egypt. An Egyptian military mission arrived in Jakarta.

14 Nov.—Malaya. A joint statement issued on the conclusion of a goodwill visit by a delegation from the Federation of Malaya led by Abdul Rahman, the Chief Minister, announced agreement to an interchange of experts to discuss standardization of the Indonesian and Malay languages and to consult on education.

IRAQ. 13 Nov.—Syrian rejection of pact offer (*see Syria*).

ISRAEL. 3 Nov.—Frontier Action. It was announced that during the night of 2-3 November Israeli forces had attacked Egyptian positions near El Sabha in the Auja demilitarized zone, leaving fifty Egyptian dead and taking forty-nine prisoners. Israeli casualties were four killed and nineteen wounded. A quantity of guns, ammunition, and other military equipment was also captured.

During the action United Nations observers stationed at Auja were compelled to remain in their hut.

Egyptian claim of counter-attack (*see Egypt*).

Israel Army H.Q. denied Egyptian reports of a counter-attack.

Confidence Vote. Mr Ben Gurion's new Government was given a vote of confidence in the Knesset by 73 votes against 32, with 3 abstentions.

Mr Ben Gurion said he deeply regretted the death of four Israelis and fifty Egyptians in the El Sabha action. The Egyptian dead were the

Israel (*continued*)

victims of their Government's folly. Those who invaded Israeli territory must expect to be turned out, but it was essential that Israel should make superhuman efforts to bring about peace. Peace and friendship with other nations must be a major object of Israel policy.

British concern and Israeli assurance to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

Soviet-Israeli trade agreement (*see U.S.S.R.*).

U.N. Secretary-General's proposals, and representations to Israel (*see United Nations*).

Egyptian and Israeli statements to Security Council (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

4 Nov.—Frontier Incident. The army announced that a small Egyptian attack in the Gaza strip had been repulsed without casualties on the Israel side.

5 Nov.—Jordan Frontier Incident. A group of Jordanians tried to blow up houses in a frontier village near Kfar Saba, causing damage but no casualties. A complaint was lodged with the U.N. truce supervision organization.

U.S. representations to Egypt and Israel (*see United States*).

Egyptian report of frontier incident (*see Egypt*).

8 Nov.—Frontier Clash. It was announced that Egyptian forces had crossed into Israel territory just north of Elath near the Gulf of Akaba and had set an ambush. An Israeli patrol on entering the ambush repulsed the Israelis without suffering casualties (*see also Egypt*).

The Foreign Ministry said the attack was a violation of the cease-fire agreement proposed by General Burns on 3 October. Egyptian acceptance of the cease-fire had been communicated to Israel the day before (7 November).

Jordan. The army announced that Jordan saboteurs had blown up part of a water installation at Ain Harod in the Jezreel Valley.

9 Nov.—Mr Ben Gurion, Prime Minister, talked with General Burns, chief of the United Nations truce supervision organization.

Sir Anthony Eden's proposals for compromise Arab-Israeli settlement (*see Great Britain*).

10 Nov.—U.S. warning to Egypt and Israel (*see United States*).

Israeli statements on Israeli position (*see Great Britain and United States*).

13 Nov.—Border Incidents. Israel alleged that an Israeli patrol had been fired at from Egyptian positions while on routine reconnaissance along the Gaza armistice line, and that armed Jordanians had heavily damaged a house near Tel-Aviv with dynamite.

15 Nov.—Mr Ben Gurion, Prime Minister, told the Knesset that the British Prime Minister's 'proposal to truncate the territory of Israel for the benefit of its neighbours has no legal, moral, or logical basis and cannot be considered'. He said the proposals were 'likely to encourage and intensify Arab aggression and lessen the likelihood of peace in the Middle East', and he declared that the U.N. General Assembly had never decided to increase the areas of neighbouring States at the expense of Israel. According to the United Nations resolution not a single inch

of Palestine territory was to be handed over to neighbouring States. Sir Anthony Eden's proposals in effect amounted to the dismemberment of Israel and the grant of a reward to 'the Arab aggressors of Qorim'.

Mr Ben Gurion said that if Sir Anthony Eden did not consider the armistice agreements of 1949 binding on both sides, and was correct in his contention that U.N. resolutions should not be ignored 'then Egypt should immediately leave the Gaza strip and Jordan should evacuate all western Palestine.

ITALY. 11 Nov.—Egypt. The Government banned licences for the export to Egypt of British Vampire jet fighters made in Italy under licence.

14 Nov.—Trieste. Delegates of Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, and Hungary, together with an observer from west Germany, began a conference in Rome on the facilities and future of the free port of Trieste.

JAPAN. 5 Nov.—Police clashed with about 2,000 residents of Sunakawa who were demonstrating against the expansion of a United States air base near by at Tachikawa. First reports said that six policemen and ten villagers were injured.

6 Nov.—Chinese statement on repatriation of prisoners (*see China*).

8 Nov.—Textile Exports. The Government and Japanese textile interests agreed in principle to restrict shipments of textiles to the United States and European markets in order to allay charges of 'dumping'.

14 Nov.—U.S.-Japanese atomic energy agreement (*see United States*).

15 Nov.—Liberal-Democratic Merger. The Liberal Party merged with the Democrats to form a new party, to be called the Liberal Democratic Party.

JORDAN. 3 Nov.—Turkey. President Jalal Bayar of Turkey arrived in Amman on a three-day official visit.

5 Nov.—Border incident (*see Israel*).

8 Nov.—Report of sabotage by Jordanians (*see Israel*).

13 Nov.—Israeli report of border incident (*see Israel*).

KENYA. 8 Nov.—The Legislature approved a motion by a European elected member urging that a consistent policy, both immediate and long-term, concerning terrorists captured or surrendered should be published by the Government and that all possible steps be taken to ensure full implementation of the policy.

10 Nov.—A British officer was killed in an attack against a Mau Mau band about sixty miles north of Nairobi. Seven Mau Mau were killed, two captured, and several wounded.

LEBANON. 8 Nov.—Turkey. Mr Zorlu, Turkish Foreign Minister, saw President Shamoun and the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and invited Lebanon to join the Turkey-Iraq pact. He was told by the

Lebanon (*continued*)

Prime Minister, Rashid Karami, that Lebanon was not anxious to join any pact which split the Arab States and that Lebanon's main interest was to unify the Arabs against the danger from Israel.

14 Nov.—Eden Proposal. The Foreign Minister, Salim Lahhoud, said that the Arab League political committee, after discussion of Sir Anthony Eden's proposal in his speech of 9 November, had decided not to hold direct negotiations with Israel but to ask the western Powers to act as third party in any negotiations. He emphasized that the Arab States would adhere to the 1947 U.N. resolutions.

LIBYA. 15 Nov.—The Prime Minister, Mustapha ben Halim, announced that the British and United States Governments had decided, in response to a Libyan request, to present to the Libyan Army full equipment for one battalion in the first instance.

MALAYA. 3 Nov.—Security forces killed three terrorists in Johore after they had failed to respond to an appeal to surrender.

9 Nov.—Singapore. Labour Front Split. Two members of the Labour Front, Mr Lazarous and Mr Lee Choon Eng, crossed over to the Opposition side in the Legislative Assembly, leaving the Government with only sixteen supporters against sixteen Opposition.

14 Nov.—Goodwill mission to Indonesia (*see Indonesia*).

16 Nov.—Terrorists attacked European planters in the Rengam area of Johore, seriously wounding two.

MOROCCO. 5 Nov.—French statement on return of Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef, and exchange of letters (*see France*).

6 Nov.—Restoration of former Sultan ben Yussef (*see France*).

Terrorism. Eight Moroccans were killed and twelve Moroccans and two French soldiers wounded in a series of terrorist attacks in Casablanca. At Agadir terrorists threw a grenade into a crowd, killing one Moroccan and wounding fourteen Moroccans and one European. Other terrorist attacks were reported from Rabat, Fedala, and Oujda.

7 Nov.—Présence Française. The right-wing French settlers' movement, *Présence Française*, announced its 'official recognition' of ben Yussef as Sultan, but at the same time reaffirmed its claim that the future status of French settlers should be based on numerical equality with Moroccan representatives in any future Government, Parliament, or local council. The statement demanded that negotiations on the subject should be conducted directly between the Moroccan authorities and elected representatives of the French settlers and said that the settlers would never recognize any statute or agreement concluded without their participation.

8 Nov.—Pardoning of El Glaoui and other pashas by Sultan ben Yussef (*see France*).

9 Nov.—Appointment of new French Resident-General (*see France*).

11 Nov.—Sultan's expression of gratitude to General Franco (*see France*).

Ten French soldiers were killed and twenty-four injured in a serious clash with a rebel force of about 300 in the Riff mountains.

12 Nov.—Dismissal of Council of Viziers. The Prime Minister designate, ben Slimane, dismissed the Council of Viziers and Directors by order of the Sultan.

14 Nov.—Sultan's message appealing for law and order (*see France*). The Democratic Party of Independence and the *Union Marocaine du Travail* also appealed for the maintenance of order.

Terrorism. It was learned that twenty people had been killed and eleven wounded in the past three days through acts of terrorism. In Casablanca there had been twenty-nine terrorist attacks.

15 Nov.—Twelve persons were seriously injured in street fighting at Fez between partisans of the restored Sultan and members of a Muslim religious sect.

16 Nov.—Return of Sultan. Sidi Mohammed ben Yussef, Sultan of Morocco, returned to Morocco after his exile of two years and three months, and was greeted enthusiastically by large crowds.

In a speech replying to an address by M. Dubois, the French Resident-General, the Sultan said his desire was to be 'the constitutional monarch of a modern democratic and independent State'. He asked M. Dubois to assuage the anxieties of the French settlers in Morocco and to assure them of his desire to see them live in fruitful co-operation with his subjects in 'a new but ever hospitable Morocco'.

NORWAY. 15 Nov.—Soviet-Norwegian statement and trade agreement (*see U.S.S.R.*).

PAKISTAN. 7 Nov.—Afghanistan. A Foreign Ministry official announced that a strong protest had been lodged with Afghanistan against deliberate violation of the recent agreement under which Afghanistan undertook to desist from anti-Pakistan propaganda. The official said that Afghanistan was not only carrying on propaganda against Pakistan but was also trying to create trouble in Pakistan through its agents. He also alleged that saboteurs had been sent across the Afghan frontier to cut railway lines and snipe at outposts.

11 Nov.—Afghanistan. Government sources reported that an Afghan aircraft had violated Pakistan air space from the Jalalabad direction several times in the past three days.

PERSIA. 3 Nov.—Baghdad Pact. Persia formally acceded to the Baghdad mutual defence treaty between Britain, Turkey, Iraq, and Pakistan.

POLAND. 15 Nov.—Yugoslavia. It was announced that a \$28 m. trade agreement had been signed in Warsaw between Poland and Yugoslavia, and also an air transport agreement.

PORTUGAL. 14 Nov.—Goa. Reports from Goa said that Indian police inspectors had closed the frontier with Portuguese territory at Diu without explanation.

SAUDI ARABIA. 3 Nov.—Egyptian support for Saudi Arabia in Buraimi dispute (*see Egypt*).

7 Nov.—British statement on Buraimi dispute (*see Great Britain*).

8 Nov.—Loan to Syria (*see Syria*).

9 Nov.—Further Note to Britain on occupation of Buraimi Oasis (*see Great Britain*).

11 Nov.—**Syria.** It was announced that a Syrian economic delegation had signed a trade agreement with Saudi Arabia.

12 Nov.—Sheikh Yussef Yassin, Deputy Foreign Minister, announced in Cairo that Saudi Arabia had asked Britain to agree that a neutral international commission should be sent to the Buraimi Oasis and remain there while an international arbitration tribunal sought a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

14 Nov.—**U.S.S.R.** It was learnt in Cairo that Marshal Voroshilov, in a message to King Saud on the anniversary of his accession (9 November), had renewed the Russian offer of arms to Saudi Arabia and had offered 'material and moral' help on the Buraimi dispute.

Arab League support for arbitration of Buraimi dispute (*see Arab League*).

15 Nov.—A reply from King Saud to Marshal Voroshilov's message was handed over in Cairo to the Soviet Ambassador there. It was understood to have welcomed the idea of assistance.

SOUTH AFRICA. 4 Nov.—**Radar Defence Network.** The British High Commissioner's office announced that Britain had agreed to allow South Africa to survey sites for radar air warning stations in Bechuanaland and Swaziland.

7 Nov.—U.N. debate on South-west Africa (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

9 Nov.—Withdrawal of delegation from United Nations (*see United Nations*).

13 Nov.—Indian memorandum on South African racial policy (*see United Nations*).

14 Nov.—Decision to close office of delegation to United Nations as protest against grant of hearing to Rev. Michael Scott (*see United Nations*).

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. 15 Nov.—**Elections.** Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held and resulted in a gain of one for the Nationalist Party who secured 16 seats against the United Party's 2 seats.

SPAIN. 11 Nov.—Sultan of Morocco's expression of gratitude to General Franco (*see France*).

SUDAN. 3 Nov.—**Budget.** Hammad Tewfik, Finance Minister, introduced into Parliament the budget for 1955-6 which proposed a severe cut in all unessential imports, the reintroduction of import licensing, and increased duties.

Southern Mutiny. A Government statement said that 959 of the mutineers in the south were in custody and 360 still at large.

4 Nov.—Sudanese and British statements on plebiscite (*see Great Britain*).

9 Nov.—Four Parliamentary under-secretaries resigned from the Government but not from the National Unionist Party. They announced that they supported the formation of a national Government.

10 Nov.—Fall of Government. The Prime Minister, Ismail el Azhary, resigned after his Government had been defeated by 49 votes to 45 on the second reading of the budget. The four Parliamentary under-secretaries who resigned the day before voted against the Government.

15 Nov.—Re-election of El Azhary. Ismail el Azhary was re-elected Prime Minister in the House of Representatives. He received 48 votes against 46 votes for Sayed el Mirghani. Three of the four under-secretaries who had resigned returned to the support of el Azhary.

SYRIA. 3 Nov.—It was disclosed that the Prime Minister, Said Ghazzi, had alleged to the representatives of the four Great Powers that Israel had concentrated troops on the Syrian frontier.

After discussing the Israeli attack on Egypt in the Auja zone with the Defence Minister, the Chief of Staff, and President Kuwatli, the Prime Minister announced that Syrian forces were ready to obey orders in implementation of the Egypt-Syria pact.

4 Nov.—Syrian letter to Security Council (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

5 Nov.—Syrian-Egyptian Pact. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously ratified the mutual defence pact with Egypt signed on 20 October.

Said el Ghazzi, Prime Minister, said that the two armies had been established under joint command and would be able to repel any Israeli aggression.

Israel. It was reported that an Israeli aircraft had been shot down by Syrian gunners and had crashed in Lebanese territory two miles from the Syrian border. One member of the crew was saved.

8 Nov.—Saudi Arabia. It was announced that Saudi Arabia had granted Syria a loan of \$10 m. (about £3,571,400) to meet current economic difficulties and commitments under the Syria-Egypt defence pact.

11 Nov.—Syrian-Saudi Arabian agreement (*see Saudi Arabia*).

13 Nov.—Iraq. Said el Ghazzi, Prime Minister, said that Syria would not conclude a bilateral military pact with Iraq because in her view the Arab collective security pact was sufficient to secure Iraq support for any Arab State subjected to Israeli aggression. He said that he could not fix a date for his proposed visit to Iraq.

15 Nov.—Czechoslovakia. It was revealed that Syria had entered into official negotiations with Czechoslovakia for a supply of arms.

TURKEY. 3 Nov.—Visit of President to Jordan (*see Jordan*).

8 Nov.—Invitation to Lebanon to join Turkey-Iraq pact (*see Lebanon*).

UNITED NATIONS

3 Nov.—Israeli-Arab Tension. The Secretary-General, Mr Hammarskjöld, submitted to the Egyptian and Israeli representatives proposals for re-establishing order in the Auja demilitarized zone. At the same time he expressed grave concern to the permanent representative of Israel at the Israeli military action in the zone on the night of 2 November (*see Israel*) and drew attention, in particular, to the restrictions placed on U.N. observers before and during the attack.

13 Nov.—South African Racial Policy. An Indian Government memorandum to the United Nations stated that unless the racial policy of the South African Government were remedied it would cause a 'terrible race conflict' which would threaten world peace.

14 Nov.—South African Protest. The South African Government announced its decision to close the New York office of its delegation for the rest of the current session of the Assembly, in protest against the Trusteeship Committee's decision to grant a hearing to the Rev. Michael Scott as representative of the Herero tribe of South-west Africa.

General Assembly

7 Nov.—South-west Africa. In the trusteeship committee a draft resolution recommending trusteeship for South-west Africa and calling on South Africa not to modify the territory's status without the consent of the United Nations was withdrawn by its sponsors (Haiti, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, and Saudi Arabia) after the South African delegate, Mr Sole, had protested that the United Nations had impugned the 'good faith' of the Union Government. Mr Sole once more assured the committee that his Government 'had given no consideration' to incorporation of South-west Africa.

The committee then adopted by 40 votes to 2 a resolution stating that South-west Africa was the only former mandated territory which had not yet achieved independence or been brought under the trusteeship system.

Effects of Atomic Radiation. The political committee decided unanimously to establish an international scientific body to study the effects of atomic radiation on human health and welfare.

8 Nov.—Election to Security Council. Another nine ballots to fill the last vacancy on the Security Council failed to end the deadlock. The Philippines and Yugoslavia remained the two chief candidates with 30 and 27 votes respectively. The Assembly then decided by 37 votes to 3 with 13 abstentions to postpone the election for two weeks.

9 Nov.—South African Racial Policy. Withdrawal of South African Delegation. The South African delegate announced the withdrawal of his delegation from the current session of the Assembly after a resolution condemning the South African policy of *apartheid* had been adopted in the *ad hoc* political committee by 37 votes to 7. He said they were withdrawing because of the Assembly's interference in the Union's 'domestic affairs'. The resolution was sponsored by seventeen Asian, African, and South American countries. It was opposed by Australia,

Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, Belgium and the Netherlands. Thirteen nations, including the United States, abstained.

11 Nov.—South-west Africa. The Trusteeship Committee voted to permit the Rev. Michael Scott to make an oral report on conditions in South-west Africa.

Korea. The Political Committee accepted a United States resolution inviting South Korea to attend its debate on Korea, but without the right to vote. This followed the rejection by 34 votes to 14 with 10 abstentions of a Syrian resolution that representatives of both North and South Korea should be invited to attend, and also an Indian amendment which would have restricted the participation of North and South Korea to certain aspects of the debate. The Committee adopted by 27 votes to none with 29 abstentions another Indian resolution suggesting that the report of the repatriation commission be not discussed during the current session of the Assembly.

The Committee then discussed the report of the U.N. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.

Sir Pierson Dixon, the British representative, expressed regret that the working of the armistice agreement had been far from satisfactory. He said that the Communist Powers' plan for free all-Korea elections had provided for a form of supervision that could only have paralysed any scheme for truly free elections, and would have subjected the supervisory machinery to the veto. He urged that the question be kept before the United Nations although there seemed little prospect of progress in existing conditions.

Security Council

3 Nov.—Israeli-Arab Tension. Both the Egyptian and Israeli delegations made representations to the Security Council concerning the fighting in the Auja demilitarized zone. Egypt blamed Israel for aggression, while Israel attributed full responsibility to Egypt.

4 Nov.—It was learned that a letter had been received from the Syrian delegation saying that Syria would be obliged to exercise her legitimate right of self-defence against any future Israeli aggression.

UNITED STATES. 3 Nov.—Trade with Communist Bloc. The Department of Commerce announced that licences would no longer be required for the export of a number of non-strategic goods to the Soviet Union and other Communist nations in Europe. The announcement said that the relaxation had been decided on 'in the spirit of Geneva' in order to encourage the exchange of peaceful goods.

4 Nov.—U.S.S.R.: Grant of Visas. The State Department granted entry visas to Archbishop Boris and his secretary, following the agreement of the Soviet Government to allow an American priest, Father Dion, to enter Russia.

5 Nov.—Arab-Israeli Tension. The Ambassadors of Egypt and Israel were called separately to the State Department and informed by Mr Allen, Assistant Secretary of State, of the Government's deep concern at the rising tension between their two countries. A statement

United States (*continued*)

issued afterwards said the United States deplored the use of force for the settlement of disputes and strongly supported the United Nations proposals, especially those of General Burns.

7 Nov.—Mr Dulles's talks with President Tito (*see Yugoslavia*).

9 Nov.—**Middle East Tension.** A statement by President Eisenhower on the situation in the Middle East said that the United States, while willing to consider needs for legitimate self-defence, did not intend to contribute to an 'arms competition' because it did not think such a race was in the true interest of any of the participants. The United States would, however, continue to play its full part and would firmly support the United Nations which had already done so much to minimize violence in the Middle East. The President hoped that 'other nations of the world' would co-operate in that endeavour and thus contribute significantly to world peace.

10 Nov.—**Arab-Israeli Tension.** The State Department disclosed that the United States had warned Egypt and Israel that it would be 'strongly opposed to the side which starts a war' in the Middle East, whereas it would be 'very favourably disposed' to the side which could show that it was trying to maintain peace and stability in the area.

Israel. Mr Sharett, Israeli Foreign Minister, told a press conference in New York that he 'deeply deplored' the statement by Sir Anthony Eden about a compromise settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. He suggested that talk of a compromise at that moment would merely excite the appetites of the Arabs and would encourage them 'in their illusions' instead of 'breeding a realistic spirit and acceptance of the facts'. He also said that Britain's preconceived attitude on the question of territory was not conducive to her acceptance as 'a disinterested mediator' and that 'if Israel were driven to a tight corner and our survival is at stake' she would 'seek and accept arms from any source in the world'. Israel had, however, made no overtures as yet to any Communist State.

12 Nov.—Czechoslovak protest against balloon leaflets campaign (*see Czechoslovakia*).

14 Nov.—**Japan.** It was announced that Japan and the United States had signed an agreement for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

15 Nov.—**U.S.S.R.** Vice-Admiral Callaghan, Commander of the United States Far Eastern Naval forces, said in Tokio that ninety Russian submarines had been operating in Asiatic waters from Siberian bases.

Archbishop Boris. The State Department announced that it was cancelling the entry visa granted to Archbishop Boris as it could not permit him to come to the United States to head an American church (the United States branch of the Russian Orthodox Church) for an indefinite period, as had been requested.

Democratic Party. Mr Adlai Stevenson announced his decision to stand as a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1956.

16 Nov.—**Supply of Arms to the Middle East.** The Israeli

Ambassador presented to the State Department a list of the arms which his Government wanted the United States to supply.

The Egyptian Ambassador called and warned the State Department that if Israel's request were granted his country might be compelled to buy more arms from Communist sources or 'wherever we can get them'. The Ambassador also stated that Colonel Nasser viewed Sir Anthony Eden's proposals as an objective approach to negotiating a peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem, and he contrasted such evidence of 'goodwill and good intentions' with Israel's rejection of the British initiative.

U.S.S.R. 3 Nov.—Israel. The Israeli Embassy announced an agreement under which Israel would buy 350,000 to 400,000 tons of Soviet oil in 1956 in exchange for citrus fruit. Similar deals had been made during the preceding few years.

Burma. The Soviet and Burmese Prime Ministers signed a joint communiqué condemning the policy of creating blocs and declaring that the policy of non-alignment guaranteed security and contributed to world peace. It also called for the unconditional prohibition of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons, substantial reductions of conventional arms, and effective control of disarmament.

6 Nov.—Mr Kaganovich, first Deputy Premier, speaking on the eve of the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, said that the Soviet Union would not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but that Communism would triumph abroad anyway. 'No one can break the close ties linking the Soviet peoples with the broad masses of the working classes in all countries,' he said.

On foreign policy he declared that the Soviet Union would never take part in the remilitarization of Germany and that the Soviet Union considered that European security took precedence over the unification of Germany, although the two questions were related.

7 Nov.—Marshal Zhukov, speaking on the thirty-eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, recited a list of Soviet actions taken to reduce tension, including the return of the Porkkalia naval base to Finland and the restoration of relations with Yugoslavia.

8 Nov.—British invitation for Soviet delegation (see U.S.S.R.).

10 Nov.—British report of Soviet nuclear explosion (see Great Britain).

British statement on jamming of broadcast (see Great Britain).

14 Nov.—Renewal of offer of arms to Saudi Arabia (see Saudi Arabia).

15 Nov.—Visit of British atomic scientists (see Great Britain).

Norway. At the conclusion of talks between Mr Gerhardsen, Norwegian Prime Minister, and Soviet Ministers, a joint communiqué stated that Mr Gerhardsen had assured the Russians that Norway would not grant bases to foreign forces so long as she was not attacked or threatened with attack. The communiqué also quoted the Norwegian Government's assurance that it would not contribute towards a policy which had aggressive aims. It recorded the two Governments' intention

U.S.S.R. (continued)

to co-operate in seeking a relaxation of world tension and noted the similarity of their views on a number of questions under discussion by the United Nations.

Agreement was also reached on a three-year trade pact more advantageous to Norway than the previous one-year trade agreements.

15 Nov.—Saudi Arabian reply to Soviet offer of assistance (*see Saudi Arabia*).

U.S. statement on Soviet submarine force in Pacific (*see United States*).

U.S. refusal of visa for Archbishop Boris (*see United States*).

16 Nov.—Visit of Soviet scientists to Britain (*see Great Britain*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 6 Nov.—**United States.** Mr Dulles, U.S. Secretary of State, arrived from Geneva at Brioni Island where he saw President Tito. Later both expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks which had been concerned with the Geneva conference and the German question, the situation in the Middle East, and the position of the east European satellites. Mr Dulles told the press that on eastern Europe he and President Tito had agreed in recognizing the principles of independence for these States, non-interference in internal affairs, and their right to develop their social and economic order in their own way.

President Tito said that he and Mr Dulles had agreed that the German problem must be settled gradually 'step by step'.

8 Nov.—**East European States.** Belgrade Radio said that western press reports that President Tito had associated himself with the United States attitude towards the east European States were 'wrong and biased' because the question connected with those States 'were not presented in this manner'. Yugoslavia's view that every nation had the right to independence was well known, and it was based on 'consistently Socialist and unchanged principles' and on those of the U.N. Charter.

14 Nov.—Visit of Mr Kardelj to London (*see Great Britain*).

15 Nov.—Polish-Yugoslav trade agreement (*see Poland*).

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